

six oblong spots; the same spots and lines are visible on the under side of the wings. There are two white spots on the secondaries; a triangular one near the base, divided by two or three black lines, and another transverse spot similar to, but smaller than that on the primary, also divided by black lines, making five or six oblong spots; the lowermost is only a small point.

The above remarks on the male, together with Kirby's description of the female, now published in No. 8, Vol. xi., CAN. ENT., will doubtless serve to make this rare *Alypia* better known. The illustrations were made by my esteemed brother entomologist, G. J. Bowles, of this city. The figures are so accurate that the student need not refer to the description. However, there being a distinction in the markings of the sexes, reference must be made to Kirby's description in order to determine them.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

BY G. H. FRENCH, CARBONDALE, ILL.

MICROGASTER UTILIS, n. sp.

Length .11 of an inch. Head, thorax and abdomen of the males uniform black, the females the same with the exception that the under side of the second and third basal joints of the abdomen are tawny. Antennæ fuscous, somewhat rufous at base. Legs and feet tawny, rather pale, the knees of the hind pair dusky, the most so in the males. Wings hyaline; costa, stigma and veins fuscous, except the two extending from the sub-stigmatal cells to the outer margin, which are hyaline. Ovipositor partially exerted. All parts of the body, wings and antennæ, moderately covered with a very short whitish pubescence, to be seen on the wing only with the aid of the microscope.

The cocoons are compact, except a little loose silk round the outside usually only partially surrounding the dense portion. When spun the most of them are detached from the caterpillar in which the larvæ have been parasites, and they are not placed together in any regular order.

Described from 11 males and 4 females reared from the larva of *Sphinx* (*Macrosila*) *Carolina*, and 5 males and 7 females reared from a larva of a species of *Leucania*.

MACROCENTUS IRIDESCENS, n. sp.

Length .13 of an inch. Head piceous, the mouth parts, including the clypeus, tawny; antennæ rufo-cinereous, the basal joint yellowish. Thorax light rufous, darkest on posterior part, paler beneath; wings hyaline with strong iridescence, the veins, costa and stigma fuscous; feet and legs straw color, the last tarsi of hind feet a little darker. Abdomen rather slender, rufo-piceous, under side of middle joints slightly tawny; ovipositor not exerted. Under the microscope a fine grayish pubescence is seen on all parts of the insect, sparse on the abdomen and legs, but profuse on the antennæ and wings, not interfering with the iridescence on the latter. Pupa with the host.

Described from 5 males and 7 females reared from two larvæ from an elm tree, that were taken to be *Eugonia subsignaria*.

I wish to acknowledge here my indebtedness to E. T. Cresson, of Philadelphia, for generic determination of these species, and for other valuable information and suggestions.

ON THE EARLY STAGES OF SOME MOTHS.

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In the following descriptions I have made use of certain terms which will need explaining. The subdorsal line is midway between the dorsal line and the spiracles; the stigmatal line includes the spiracles; the subdorsal space lies between the dorsal and subdorsal lines; the stigmatal space is between the subdorsal line and the spiracles.

The moths of the following larvæ were determined for me by Mr. A. R. Grote.

The first larva described below is provided with only 14 legs; all of the others have 16 legs.

HYPENA SCABRA, Fabricius.—Body green; a dark green dorsal line, faintly edged with white; a white subdorsal and stigmatal line; venter pale green; head smooth, green; length 1 inch. Feeds on clover; July 1 to September 10. Enters the earth to pupate.